ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS,

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

An extensive and superior variety of the above goods, at the lowest prices for which the same qualities can be purchased in this country, will be found at Union Adams's Hosiery and Under-Carment Manufactory, No. 561 BROADWAY.

Opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Nihio's Garden.

SEWING MACHINES .- We have fully settled all suits against us for infring-ment, and have the license of E. Bowe, Jr., to manufacture under his patent. Hereafter there can be no quoestion about the right to use our Machines. We have communied prosecuting infring-reef our patents, of which we have ten on Sewing Machines. All other machines in market pelpably infrings one or more of our patents. If any buy these inferior machines, they will be compelled to pay us for illenne to use them.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 325 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES-TO THE PUBLIC.-All suits between me and I. M. Sixgra & Co. are settled, and they are is ceased to make and sell Sawing Machines under my patent. July 22, 1854. Ettas Howe, Jr.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALES.—Long known, serely tested, always right—the acknowledged standard. FAIRFANKS & Co., No. 89 Water-et. DEPIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.-ROBERT M. PAT-

NICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Goffin's Impensivable Defiance Locks and Cores Bars, the best Safes and Locks combined in the world. Depot Re. 122 Pearlet, one door below Maiden-lane; Manufactury, Nos. 66, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st. NEW MUSIC .- "I'm Free to Love," song by H. Dumbleton, director of Dumbleton's Ministrels, and sung by this corps of celebrated artists with immenae access. Price 25 cents. Hearce Wavers, Publisher. No. 333 Broadway. Music sent by mail free of postage. General and select Catalogues forwarded to

PIANOS .- T. GILBERT & Co.'s PREMIUM PIANOS, with or without the Eolian. No strike of American metofactur, has received such universal commencation from the press through out the civilized world as those celebrated Pionos. Githera's Boudous Pianos. Bloace Waters' Pianos, Gip power, parity an richness of tone, and cisticity of touch they challenge comparison with those of any other make. Hallet's & Cunston's Pianos, of the old firm of Ballett's Co.; Jacon Chillerain's Pianos. All of the above celebrated Pianos can be found only at the great Moste Estellahment of Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway. Sold at prices which dety competition.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, will hold his regular semi

TEN BOXES Of DESPLEE'S NEW and INVALUABLE REMEDY for PEVER and

Of DESSILES'S NEW and INVALUABLE REMEDY for FEVER and AGUE has effected

YEN PERMANENT CURES'

Read' SAVE HARBOR, Lancaster Co., Pa., July 15, 1854.

Mr. C. D. DESSILES: I am at a losa, Sir, what to say in regard to your distart MED-CINE other than that they are the best pills that ever came to this section of the country. We sold THE MONES OF THE PERMANENT CURES. We certainly feel under many obtained to you for sending your medicine among us. We hall it say perfect "God-send." If you wast say certificates from us here let me know One person who purchased a box says: "The pills are worth fen dollars a box, and that he would have easyed ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IS DOCTORE SILLS had he known of your pills a vest ago."

H. H. PRV.

Price & I per box; or, for the convenience of those reading where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by unail, prepaid, to any one inclusing 33 letter-stamps, in any part of the United States secret Orygan and California or to these for 35 stamps.

Sold by Boyd & Paul, No. 149 (thamblers st.) Clickener & Co., No. 31 Earley set; and by Gilhert, Wentz & Co., No. 177 North St. Philadelphia, wholessie agents, and at retail by King, corner Browdway and 16th st.; Guison, corner Bowery and Grandent. Shedden, corner Bowery and Grandent. Shedden, corner Bowery and Hays No. 120 House, Houself Browlyn, Orders from the Strade may be addressed to C. D. DESULE, New Branswick, S. J.

Strong testimony in favor of DR. HOOPLAND'S cele-

Strong testimony in favor of Dr. HOOFLAND's cele-MAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch st. in; the great remedy for Liver Compaint, Dyspepsia, Ner-Our Debility Ac.
HAYON & BROOMHALL, W. Chester, Pa. 1859, said: "The gene-di estataction expressed by those who have used HOOFLAND'S GER-AN BUTTERS, is perhaps, unparalleled; some think it worth its collection and the perhaps.

ral satisfaction expressed by those who have used Houtland's GraMan Bitters, is perhaps, unparalleled; some think it worth its
weight in gold."

April Therria, Montrose, Pa. Feb. 7, 1832, said: "Your Greman
Bitters have gone off very rapidly. I have sold about half a dozent to a very respectable Bapset Glerayman of my acquaintance,
who attributed his restoration to health to the use of these Bitters."

C. E. Latherr, Tunkhannock, Pa., May, 25, 1151, said: "Almost
any number of ce-tificates can be obtained from some of the best men
in this section as to the efficacy of the Grewan Bitters, should it
be decimed advisable. It is a medicine that emphatically recommends
itself, and in every intense has produced a good report."

A. B. Kaufman, Lancaster, April 30, 1859, said: "Thave been for
a series of years affill cived with Dyspepia, Inactivity of the Liver, and
Nervon, Debrity. My mental powers have been so reduced as to
reader me quit- unfit for the transaction of any business. After consulting many emis- in physicians, and using their prescriptions, and
after wing the most popular remoders of the day, supposed to be applicable to my cass. I always failed to have a permanent relief. A
friend, with much prismader, induced me to try a bottle of your celcharted Bitters. I have used one bottle, and this day commenced
the second. I can, with cherifiliness, state that it has happly improved now. My appetite and spirits have accombingly improved,
and I begin to feel as tough! I badgrown (suddenly) ten years younger; and really I am almost prepared to say that I now consider myself calculated for any business while, ten days ago, I would have as
soon undertuken to square the circle as to have attempted it."

For sale in New York by A. B. & D. Sands, No. 100 Fullon-et.
C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRALL & RINLEY,
No. 50 Warrenett, Boy & P. ALL, No. 149 Chambers—; C. V.
CLICKENER & Co., No. M. Berriay et., O LOTT, McKristov & Ros.
Johnson, M. S. Broadway; HAVILAND, Chambers—; C. V.
CLICKENER &

A GREAT BLESSING TO THE AFFLICTED.-The A GREAT BLESSING TO THE APPLICTED.—The number and formidable character of discarse of the liver have long challenged the attention of medical men. Some of these diseases classed under the general term of Constantion, have been supposed incurable, and the numpeppy patient allowed to die, without medical science to offer him a hope of recovery. Happily this can no longe be the case. A tennedy has been found which will care all complaints, of whatever cheracter, arising trons demangement of the liver. The Fills discarred by the M. Lane of Virginia act directly on the liver, and by correcting its operation and purifying it from disease, cuts off and extirpates the complaints which have their origin in the disease of this organ. Remodes hitherto proposed for Liver Complaints have failed to operate upon the seat of the disease; but Dr. M'Lane's Pills make themselves feit upon the action of the liver, and, by cleaning the fountain, dry up the impure attenues of disease which thence derive their existence.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's CELERRATED Liver Pills, one before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Verming, can now be had at all respectable Drug Sicres in the United States and Canada.

ASPINWALL'S TORIC MIXTURE.—Never, since its

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE. - Never, since its seems to have spread far beyond its usual localities, invading our densely populated cities as well as the low, marshy grounds to which it is indigenous. Under these circumstances, it becomes of no little importance that the value of this preparation should be universally understood. It arrests the discusse in all cases, with absolute certainty. As exception is said to prove a rule, but to this there is no exception. References and testimonials of a weight and character that will overcome all doubt and hesitancy, will be given by the proprietors to all who may desire them. The Toxic Mixtura is alteration in the quantity of character of any of its ingredients. Directions accompany each buttle. Prepared and sold by Toxias & Mixwell, successors to James S. Aptinalal, No. 66 William st. WHO IS TROUBLED WITH RATE!

WHO IS TROUBLED WITH RATS?

Who is annuyed with Anta?

Stranger, friend or toe, whoever you are, we pity you, and advise you to read the following and take the hiss!

INTER HOUSE, New York, Aug. 10, 1854.

I cheerfully recommend PARSON & CO'S VERMIN AND INSECT EXTERMINATOR as the best article for the destruction of Gockrosches I have ever used. My house has been entirely cleaned of thom without the least inconvenience.

Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., Agents, No. 81 Bardley-st. Price 26 cits. a beautiful and the second of the sec DESHLER'S WONDERFUL FEVER AND AGUE PILLS

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—This superb preparation is by universal consent acknowledged to be the safest most reliable Due in use; it never fails in its coloring processes parting meanwhile nourishment and silkness to the hair, wholesale and retail and applied at Christ-toono's, 6 Astor Hi-

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is still the leading article.

ANOTHER COLLEGE HOAX .- We learn from a reliable source, that there is no foundation whatever for the statement made by a correspondent in THE DAILY TRIBUSE for July 20, in regard to President NORTH. He has given no intimation of a purpose to resign at the next Commencement. Nor is there any reason, either of a personal or an official nature, why he should take such a step. His bealth is much better than usual. The Institution with which he has been most honorably connected, for more than a quarter of a century, was never so substantial in its prosperity and usefulness as at this moment.

ALBERT J. TIRRELL was tried in Massachusetts some years since for the murder of Maria Bickford, a harlot who had been his mistress for some years previous. The proof of his guilt was very strong, but he escaped conviction on a plea of Somnambulism. He lately figured as one of the volunteer Marshal aids at the surrender of Anthony Burns, and he has since been detected by the police in trying to commit a highway robbery. He deserves look-

The Syracuse Standard had a report that ground had been purchased in that city for the erection of an edifice destined to be the headquarters of the Know-Nothings. Inquiry was thereupon set on foot, and it was discovered that the State had purchased the ground in question for the site of an Idiot Asylum.

CARRLESSNESS .- A case of most unwarrantable careleseness in a milkman lately occurred at Manchester, N. H.

The Mirror gives the following account of the affair:

A gentleman in this town a few days since uncorked a can of milk which had been left at his house, when out jumped a fine plump frog. His frogship, however, seemed to be much startled at finding himself clothed in white, and after a single glance around him, turned about and plunged to the bottom of the can. It is a matter of serious regret that milkmen should be so careless when they do their milking down by the brook.

The Freeman's Journal (Cooperstown) says: The man who was arrested on Wednesday for talking politics when the thermometer was 90 in the shade has

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1854.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the bill from the House providing accommodations for United State Courts in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia was referred. with the view of having a like provision made for other places. The Civil and Diplomatic bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole, and the amendments made by the Finance Committee were all offered together. Such of the amendments as were not objected to were adopted, and all objected to were laid over for future debate-among the latter were appropriations for the Washington Water Works and the new Custom-Houses. A message was then received from the President stating that he had signed the Cape Fear River appropriation bill, and gives as a reason for so doing that the obstructions proposed to be removed were placed there by the General Government. Adjourned.

In the House of Representative the Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the memorial of the New-York Temperance Alliance, to authorize the authorities of Wastington City to prohibit the sale of intexicating drinks, and after a brief discussion the bill was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Eight private bills were then passed, after which the House went into Committee on the private calendar. Ninety-two bills were laid aside to be reported, and, at 64 o'clock, for want of a quorum, the House adjourned.

By the arrival yesterday morning of the steamer North Star of the Independent Line we have two week's later news from California, reaching to July 1, with copious advices from Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, the South Pacific, Tabiti, and the Isthmus of Panama. The North Star brings \$200,000 in gold on freight. The news from San Francisco is of a favorable character in regard to the mining operations, and presents the usual list of crimes and casualties

The attention of the public in all parts of the country will be given to the decision (which we publish this morning) of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in full bench, pronounced by Chief Justice Whiton, to the effect that the Fugitive Slave Law is unconstitutional. The case on which this decision was given. was the same recently decided by Mr. Justice Smith of the same Court, whose judgment we not long since laid before our readers. The entire Court, with the exception of Mr. Justice Crawford, agree in this view of the question. They hold the law to be unconstitutional because it entrusts the adjudication of fugitive cases to a magistrate of so low a grade as a Commissioner, and also because it denies the trial by Jury. Judge Whiton discusses the subject with great scuteness and dignity, and presents the points in a style unusually clear and concise. We hail this new condemnation of this iniquitous and shameful law as a good omen for the country. It is probable the case will now be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Reynolds, the celebrated Offal Contractor, resigned on Saturday, throwing the whole business upon the City Inspector's Department. How Mr. Downing will get along with it we do not know; but if he needs kelp the Board of Health have the power and will furnish it. The people will hold the Board responsible in the emergency, and they must act promptly and vigorously, as the circumstances may demand.

In the case of unlicensed liquor sellers in the Ninth Ward, Justice Meech has decided that the defense raised by the parties prosecuted, that because the Board refused to grant licenses to any party, every one had a right to sell without, was no defense at all, bringing it down to the simple question-Did the defendant sell liquor without license ? This question is now to be decided upon one proof.

The Bill of Mortality for the past week shows a much lower number of deaths from cholera than might have been expected. Only 183, or 20 per cent. of the whole number of deaths, were from that cause. During the corresponding week in 1849 there were 1,409 deaths, of which 714, or 50 per cent., were frem cholera. At that ratio, allowing for increase of population, there should have been last week 1,973 the duty that will be saved on the third is trifling to deaths, of which 1,000 would have been from cholera. | a degree that renders it totally unworthy of consid-The weather during the past week was intensely hot period of similar length within our recollection. The mortality senong children amounts to the standard figure of 60 per cent., while fer the same week in 1849 it was only 40 per cent. Of course the great weight of mortality from cholera falls upon persons of foreign birth, unused to our climate.

SHAM RECIPROCITY AND ITS EFFECTS.

Congress is besieged by applicants for grants of land to be applied to the construction of railroads, and a new effort, it is said, is about to be made to drive them through, but even should the parties succeed in their log-rolling operations, what present benefit will be the result? We can imagine none. One road, the Minnesota, has made its way through both Houses, and we believe it has become a law, but the chance for making a railroad from St. Pauls to Lake Superior was nearly as great a year since, without the law, as it is now, the law having been obtained. In the time that has since elapsed the export of gold has been very large and money has become so scarce as nearly, it not quite, to ruin the people who have been engaged in road-making, and not only the brokers who have negotiated the loans, but husbands, fathers, widows and children have now to mourn over their fallen fortunes. A year since the people whose means had been applied to the construction of the numerous and great works that have been required for the connection of the Mississippi and the ocean, could, in general, readily have parted with their interests without loss, even where a profit could not have been realized; but now all is changed, and men are everywhere finding that for having furnished the farmers with improved facilities for going to market, they are to find their pay in a loss of twenty, thirty, if not fifty per cent, of their capital. Who profits by this state of things? The money-lender, who, like the spider, amuses himself in watching the busy fly until the moment shall arrive when he can pounce upon his prey and convert him, body, bones and stomach, to his own uses. Our policy tends everywhere to the destruction of the working man -the man of intellect and energy-the man who labors for the benefit of himself and his fellow men-and to the enrichment of those who do nothing but watch their more active and industrious neighbors and await the moment when money shall become scarce and interest high to purchase at Sheriff's sale the property upon which the neighbors have exhausted their mental and pecuniary energies, and by which they would have been enriched could they have had a government administered in the interest of the poor democrate instead of the rich aristocrats-of the money borrowers instead of the money lenders. In proof of this we ask our readers to look around and examine the roads and canals by which they have been most largely benefited and see how many of them have yielded to those who made them nothing but bankruptcy and ruin. Let them then look at the mills, furnaces and mines, and they will find the same result. With every change of policy that has led to the exportation of gold and the contraction of the currency, thou-

sands of active and energetic men have been ru-

ined, and their property has passed, at a half, a

hands of the money-lenders, who have thus accumulated vast fortunes at the cost of the useful portion of society. Such was the case in 1840-'42 to a prodiglous extent. It was the case, too, in 1850, before the mines of California had come to lighten in some degree the burden of the tariff of 1:46. It is so now, when stock in the best roads of the country is selling at a loss of 20, 30, or 40 per cent.-when bonds bearing large interest are selling at enormous discounts .- and when roads that are greatly needed are stopped because of the difficulty of procuring funds with which to pay the hands or buy the irea.

Under such circumstances what is the chance for new roads? But little, as we think; and yet there are thousands and tens of thousands of miles that are greatly needed, and that would be made, could we but once determine to step the leak through which oozes out all the gold of California, and thus enable the men who have made roads to hold their property and aid in the construction of those yet remaining to he made. Nothing of this kind is, however, proposed to be done. The men who have served the public are to be crushed for the benefit of those who have done nothing but lend their money on good security and wait for the turn of the tide. And yet, with this example before the public, our southern and western friends seem to calculate confidently that if they can only pass their bills, they will speedily find a new set of dupes to aid them in obtaining money, and then in their turn to be crushed, as have been those

The making of new roads and the finishing of many that have been begun, depend entirely upon the state of the money market, and that, in its turn, is dependent altogether upon the continuance or cessation of the drain of gold-and yet very many of the men most interested in these works are steady supporters of the system which tends to increase the force of the outward current, and thus to destroy the value of all existing securities while raising the rate of interest, to the great advantage of the money-lender. It is necessary, as we have said, to raise the dam which even yet holds some of the gold, but the road-makers are almost everywhere at work to aid in lowering it. The firm of Vinton Ashmun & Co are it is understood, to have at least half a million of dollars if they can succeed in lowering it by a single course of time bers, so as to permit iron to come in, and gold to flow out, more easily-and yet all the difficulty now experienced by the makers of roads results from the fact that it was already so low that it permitted the gold to pass out before performing the slightest service. The firm of Marcy, Pierce & Co. is, it is understood, to be supported in making a hole at the foot of the dam, and thus producing a state of things that will cause us to buy our food, as we now buy our cloth and our iron, paying for it as we now any for the others, in gold, to be used in the purchase, for Canadian uses, of British cloth and British iros-and the mon who are to crant that support are, to a great extent, interested in the construction of roads that never can be made until we shall have adopted a system that looks to the promotion of the interests of the borrower, and not exclusively those of the moneylender!

By the Sham Reciprocity Treats now before the Senate, it is provided that the following articles shall be admitted from the Provinces free of all duty-

Horns. Skins or Talls undried, Timber, Clarker of all kinds, Flax, Heisp and Tow, manufactured, Undried Fruits, Dried Fruits. Broom-Corn, Bark, Hark,
 and all Gypsum, ground or an sliving ground,
 Burr or Grindstones, other creatur in the water, Poultry, Dyestuffs, Rags, Unman'fact'd Tebacco. and. Eggs. Hides, res of Metals, all kds. Furs,

We beg our readers to examine carefully this list and determine if a more one-sided reciprocity was ever imagined. Of the whole, there are but three articles with which we can supply Canada-Rice, Cotton and Unmanufactured Tobacco. Of the first, the quantity that can be required is so small that it might be doubted if all the profit to the rice-growing States in half a century would pay the salary of Mr. Marcy for the time occupied in negotiating the treaty. Of the second, the provinces require none, and all eration. Manufactured Tobacco, Manufactures of -hotter, including Sunday, we think than for any Cetton, Wool and Iron, Clocks and thousands of other commodities are to continue to pay duty; but all the commodities that the Provinces have to sell are to

That our agricultural readers may understand a little how this is to work, we give them the following paragraph from The Buffalo Democracy, recommending it to their careful consideration:

The wheat crop of Upper Canada will far exceed that any other year in its amount. It is estimated that a ird more was sown last year than the year before, and all looks flourishing. The surplus last year is estimated 7,000,000 bushels. This year it is calculated the surplus lift reach 12,000,000 bushels. Estimating the price at ally \$1.50 per bushel, it gives the farmers \$15,050,000 for wheat alone, for a foreign market. If the reciprocity measure is passed, and if the harvests turn out in Europe, as they at present promise to do, that surplus will mostly be marketed in New-York. And if it is, it will make a wling among American farmers.

It is not, however, among the farmers alone that "howling" will be. In striking at them, this measure strikes at the great interest which lies at the base of our whole system. It is, as we think, properly described as a hole at the bottom of the dam, through which the water, or the gold, will run with great rapidity; and when it shall have been made the readmakers who are now seeking to contract loans, to purchase iron or engines on credit, or to ll bonds, will, we think, have leave to withdraw their applications until after the next revulsion, and after there shall have been a change in the policy of the Government. The "howling," will not, however, as we think, be confined to the road-makers. Our merchants have sold largely to men who have counted upon paying for their goods out of the proceeds of bonds that were to be sold, and that cannot now be sold, and never will be until we shall have arrested the present enormous drain; but if instead of raising the dam we continue to lower it, what chance, we beg to ask, is there that the bonds will ever be sold, the roads ever be made, or the debts ever be paid ? Pass this treaty, and there will be "howling" among the merchants who pay rents, and the millionaires who receive them.

Of all the measures that have ever been put forth by the advocates of the money lending interest-that interest which thrives most when all around are being ruined-the one now proposed is the most destructive, and will do most to arrest the progress of these United States. It is a peace-offering to the Provinces from the South, to induce them to stay out of the Union, and not to ask to contribute their senators or their representatives to the composition of the American Congress. It is a total sacrifice of the interests of the grain-growing States-such a sacrifice that were we to estimate it at the price we are now asked to pay for Cuba-a hundred and fifty millions of dollars-we should be far below the truth.

It is, too, an absolute and unconditional sacrifice. for we obtain nothing in return for which we have not already largely overpaid. The navigation of the St. Lawrence is worth nothing, and that the people of Canada well know. The trade on that river is steadily decreasing. Eight years since the tomage of ships entering and clearing at Quebec and Montreal. averaged 6,250,000 tuns, whereas, in 1850 and 1851.

country is from year to year more and more abandoning the river, and availing itself of the facilities that we have granted to it, and that are worth to the people of the Provinces thrice as much as the fisheries, for which we are now called upon to pay such an enormous price. In proof of this, we call our readers' attention to the fact that the total value of real and personal property assessed in Upper Canada, in 1845, prior to the passage of our act granting to its people the right of transit free of duty, but little exceeded six millions of pounds, having little more than trebled in twenty years; whereas in 1852, only seven years after, it reached the enormous sum of thirty-eight millions, having inreased more than six fold in that short period. We ave by an injudicious liberality, built up Canada, and have enabled it in ten years to quadruple its pronet of wheat-and this we have done by granting the privilege of communicating with the ocean at all seasons of the year tree of charge. It is an enormous privilege, and yet during the whole time that it has een enjoyed, our people have been denied the use of the Canadian highway to the ocean on any terms whatever, and our fishermen have from year to year been harrassed and plundered. And now, having paid five times the value for all we need to get, we are asked to grant new privileges that cannot fail to injure our great agricultural interest to an extent fifty times greater than the worth of the paltry concessions ofered in return. A Government administered in the interests of the men who work would have found a mode of settling the fishing ques ion widely different from that adopted by Marcy. Pierce, Douglas & Co., who administer it in the interests of the money changers, and select the lieutenant of the prince of money dealers for their representative at the Court of Holland.

We have given gold for Cloth, Silks, Linen, until made. It is now proposed to make an opening large enough for Wheat. Rye, Flour, Ashes, and raw products of all kinds readily to pass through, and at prices greatly increased for the benefit of the people Canada; and that hole will certainly be large enough for the passage outward of numerous millions of gold per annum, so long as we shall continue to have any to give. With each step in that direction money will become less abundant, and interest must tend unward, and how far that will tend to facilitate the borrowing of the means required for the making of the various roads now required in all parts of the Union. we must leave it to the road-makers and the farmers to determine for themselves.

THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.

It is already rendered morally certain that a large majority of the Counties of our State will be fully represented in the anti-Douglas Convention at Saratoga on the 16th of August. In addition to the Counties from which we have already published advices, we hear of Calls in circulation for Conventions to send Delegates in WASHINGTON, WESTCHESTER, ONONDAGA, BROOME, SENECA. &c. We presume there are others from which we have no special intimations, in which similar movements have already been started, and that they soon will be in nearly all of the residue. Should any fail to be represented in the State Convention, the reason is to be sought not in popular apathy but in the absence of local organizations and of personal incitements to effort, in connection with the fact that "what is everybody's · business is nobody's." Were there but the nucleus of an organization in the several Counties, every one would be represented.

As to what the Convention will do, we observe far more solicitude and hear more discussion among the adversaries than among the friends of the movement. The former can find no fault with the avowed objects of the Convention, but they shudder at the thought that it may attempt to organize a great northern party, and in this spirit proceed to nominate a State Ticket. We shall not conceal our conviction that something very like this ought to have ere now been greed on. We believe the lead given by Michigan n nominating an Independent State Ticket, composed of Whigs, Free Soilers and Democrats united hostility to Slavery Extension, under the common appellation of REPUBLICAN, might have wisely and eneficently been followed in all the States. But we have seen no indications that the great body of the Anti-Nehraska voters of our State are prepared for this step, and we are very sure that it has not been contemplated by a majority of the signers to the State Call for the Saratega Convention. We infer, which have republished and indersed the State Call that they do not anticipate the formation of a State Ticket nor the adoption of a common name at Sara-

On these important points, however, we do not speak for the Convention-that will speak for itself. We do not assume to decide what it ought to do-we trust the Delegates will assemble instructed on that head by their constituents, and will heed no other authority. And, in order that the decision arrived at may be just and authoritative, we are suxious that every locality and every variety of Anti-Nebrasko sentiment may be represented. Let Whigs, Democrats and Free Soilers who mean to have the great wrong of 1854 redressed, he sent as Delegates from each county, so that the Convention may embody and give effect to the conclusions not only of the free-souled advocates of Universal Liberty in our own State, but of the various sections and parties between which they have hitherto been divided, and thereupon act so as to give the greatest possible force and efficiency to their overwhelming sentiment of resistance to the incessant aggressions of Slavery and the Slave Power.

-The Otsego Democrat-a fearless, uncorrupted ergan of that portion of the Radical Democracy of our State which supported Van Buren in '48 and has never repented of that act-forcibly says:

"Since the call for the Saratoga Convention was issued, we have cere fully noted the opposition to that movement and the quarter from which it has emanated, and from our observation have become satisfied of two things; the first of which is that the people of this State, sickened and disguisted with the venanty and treachery of office-seeking politicians, and alarmed at the arrogant demands and aggressions of the Slave Power, not only desire to meet in some such Convention as that called for the 16th of August, to decide upon some plan of action for the fature, but are fully determined to do so. Their confidence in those who assume to be party leaders, has been so wanthese who assume to be party leaders, has been so wantenly abused and outraged—the rights and interests of the people so trafficked away by dishonest and mercenary political tricksters—that they regard party lines as less binding than formerly, and falling back upon their own attength and resources—irresistible when called into action—they seem determined to spurn the dictation of assumed party leaders, and to select for their representatives such men as will faithfully carry out their wishes.

"In the second place, we have observed that certain presess and office-seeking politicians are endeavoring to create an opposition to such a inovement, and prevent the consummation of the objects in view. The deceptive cryof 'abolition will not shake the firm determination of the people in the matter, and those doughfaces who are reckless enough to oppose the Convention, will find that there is neither the strength nor disposition in any party at the North to save them from oblivion.

rth to save them from oblivion.

The Convention will be held, and a much more severe ebuke administered to the aiders and abetters in the re-eal of the Missouri Compromise, than they receive at he hands of such presses and advocates—an 'acques-ence' in the outrage.

As our readers will see by the news from the Sandwich Islands, which appears in another column, the Legislature of the Islands has treated the question of annexation in a quite significant way. Sundry petitions had been presented against the measure, and it was moved to go into joint session of the two Houses for their consideration. That motion was laid on the table, showing plainly which way the feeling runs in the Legislature. Still, we suppose, this is not to be ascribed to any immediate knowledge on the part of the Lower House that a treaty is on foot and nearly third, and often at a quarter of the cost, into the it averaged but half a million. The trade of the completed for the consummation of the scheme. Up

to the period of the last previous advices from the Islands the entire negotiation had been kept a perfect secret from all members of the Lower House, the Privy Council slone having the power to consummate it. Whether the points in difference have been got over and the treaty signed, we are not yet able to state, but probably shall soon be able to inform the

A writer in The National Intelligencer is disturbed because it is proposed to put a block into the Washingten Menament with an inscription celebrating the talents, the virtues, and the glory of the Hon. Zadock Pratt, as they are appreciated and admired by certain mechanics of New York. This, it is argued, will be a perversion of the design of the Monum int, and if it is llowed, the friends of other gifted patriots will desire to put up their names in a similar way, and so it will go, till at last, as the writer fears, even quack medicines will be similarly puffed on the sides of the immortal obelisk.

-We are glad to see a suggestion that by some possibility, and in some conceivable event, this preposterous structure may be put to any useful purpose, such as advertising the merits of good men or of salable merchandise. As a memorial of the great and fitly proportioned character and life of Washington, it is discreditable to its designers and builders; and if allowed to be completed it will be regarded hereafter as proof of the disgraceful depth of bad taste and artistic ignorance now prevailing in the country and its capital. By all means, if the whole thing can't be pulled down, let us have its design perverted, and its original name forgotten as soon as possible.

Mr. R. THAYER of Braintree, Mass., favored us with a letter "for himself and 80 others," who, as he says, have been taken in by the notorious lottery cambler. Perham. The thing was done by a gift enterprise, in which every investor was to receive a gold pen, worth the cost of the ticket at any rate, with chances for other very splendid prizes in perspective. The gold pens, however, -all they have actually got .- turn out to be worthless; and accordingly they appeal to THE TRIBUNE to avenge their wrongs and crush the "swindling Perham." We beg politely to deline the invitation. On their own showing, they are too egregious asses to allow of any effort in their behalf. And we respectfully suggest to the authorities of Braintree that they should take measures for the safety of the place. A town with eighty-one such fools in it must be in imminent danger of a catastrophe of some sort.

"A few days ago The Detriot A learning made a revelation to the effect that directly after the passage through
Congress of the Nebraska bill the proprietors of Tak
New-York Thrucks held a meeting and decided to take
ground in favor of dissolving the Union. The statement
was made as The Advertiser asserted, on reliable authority. The Thrucks denies that any such meeting was held,
but it does not deny that the proprietors decided to take
ground in favor of a dissolution of the Union. This it
connect deny for the evidence of its own columns would
convict it of falsehood.

—It is a tedious operation this chasing a life over

-It is a tedious operation this chasing a lie over a million square miles of territory when its authors and disseminators don't ment to know the with, and wouldn't tell it if they did. Will The Patriot inform its readers that the proprietors of THE TRIBUNE never " decided," nor discussed, nor entertained any proposition whatever respecting the dissolution of the Union, nor heard of any thing of the sort until they saw The Detroit Advertiser's story reprinted in The Free Press. The Advertise containing it has not reached us to this day.

The Wayne County Whig eulogises the Ontario Congressional District as one

In which the Whigs are as true to the cause of free -We believe that is true; yet, if our memory serves, they have not always been represented by Whig Members of Congress who were quite as "true "to the cause of Freedom" as they are. If so, the fidelity of their present Democratic Member deserves at least a grateful, ungrudging acknowledg-

CANADA is now electing her new Parliament. Mackenzie's Weekly Message has returns of the result in ten Counties. It does not classify the Members elect, but two of them (Messrs. Chauveau and Chabot) are members of the Elgin Administration, and from the absence of exultation in The Message, we infer that Messrs. Hincks and Co. are succeeding,

"THE NEW-YORK TRISUSE has a rumor from Washing ton that regotiations are nearly completed for the annexa-tion of the Sandwich Islands to the United States."

-No. Sir! we have printed no "rumor" on this subject, but a straightforward, well authenticated account of the negotiations and proceedings on the subject. We are not addicted to "rumors."

INDIANA gave seren votes for the Kebraska bill. One (Smith Miller) of the seven Members who gave those votes has secured a renomination, but it took two days and fifty-two ballots to effect it.

Mr. ROBERT SCHUYLER did not refuse to run Sunday trains over the New-Haven Road for the conveyance of the Mails. The contrary assertion now current is mistaken, and therefore should be stopped on its travels.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Outo.-Our exchanges come to us freighted with the proceedings of meetings denunciatory of the Nebraska bill and its infamous concostors. In Portage Co. so uni versal is the sentiment against the Repeal of the Missouri empremise that not a few Postmasters have joined the People's party to overthrow the machinations of the Slave

Wisconsis .- The Milwankee Daily Free Democrat has taken down the name of John P. Hale as a Candidate for

The Racine Democrat, an administration paper, fears the Republicans will elect a U. S. Senator next winter, in place of I. P. Walker.

Missouni.-Albert Jackson, one of the Bentonian candidates in the VIIth (Caruthers) District, has withdrawn from the contest for Congress, leaving the field open to Samuel Caruthers (Whig) and Charles Jones, Benton

PENNSYLVANIA.-Judge Wilmot addressed a meeting at condersport, Potter County, on the 18th, on the Nebraska bill and the extension of Slavery, urging a union of the people of all parties upon that issue. The Free Democracy of Alleghany County express

willingness to withdraw their candidates in favor of the party which first "declares its full independence, now and forever of the slave power."

STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the New-York State Teachers Association will be held at Oswego on the first, second and third days of August.

The opening address will be delivered by Hon. V. M. Rice, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, on Tuesday evening, August 1. Horace Greeley of New-York, is to address them during the session. Also, the Kev. Mr. Hosmer of Buffalo; Messrs. Cruttenden of New York; Johannot of Syracuse; Huntley of Buffalo, and other prominent Professors and Teachers.

Retorts will be made and discussed on the various

Reports will be made and discussed on the various Reports will be made and discussed on the various school questions that are agitating the public mind, such as School Supervision; the division of the School Fund, the employment of an agent by the Association to lecture throughout the State and hold Institutes; and the classi-fication of studies among Academies, Colleges and Com-A prize essay and a poem are also on the programme of

proceedings.
The citizens of Oswego have made the most extensive The citizens of Oswego have made the most extensive and liberal arrangements to entertain their guests, and the railroad and steamboat lines give return tickets free. It will undoubtedly be the largest gathering of the kind ever witnessed in the State; and we trust their deliberaever witnessed in the State; and we like the state impor-tions will be marked by that wisdom and practical impor-tance which should be exhibited by the schoolmasters of our Empire State. [Albany State Register.] THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON Inly 02 1981 Gen. Campuall has received instructions to prepare to run the Mexican Boundary Line. He could get the Gov. ernorship of Nebraska, but running the line is a b

The River and Harber bill will probably be defeated in the Senate, but if passed the President will certainly veto it. Cape Fear River was the only place in which the General Government placed obstructions. Notice will be given in both Houses to-morrow that a

motion will be made at an early day to prolong the ses-

A resolution will be introduced in the Senate this week fixing the time of the meeting at the 1st of December, instead of the usual time in that month. This, it is thought, will meet the wishes of the members of the House who feel disposed to prolong the session after the fourth of August. The Diplomatic bill proper will be the stick, and unless the House proves tractable the Senate will be inclined to recede from the resolution of adjournment in which is to be introduced, it is thought, will avoid the difficulty. The River and Harbor bill passed by the House, and now with the Committee of the Senate, will be referred without amendment and be passed. Some are sanguine that the bill will pass over the President's veto Members are working hard to close up in season and get everything in good order.

XXXIIId CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... Washington, Saturday, July 22, 1834, Mr. FOOT (Vt.) moved to reconsider the vote passing the Texas Debt bill. He did so with a view of having it amended by adopting Mr. Chase's amendment.

The CHAIR said the bill had gone to the illouse.

The CHAIR san the bill had gone to the House.

The motion was put, and the Senate refused to recondider. Yeas, 18: Nays, 22.

The House bills granting a pension of \$20 a month to the widow of Major-General Jacob Brown, for the relief of Robert Grignon, and for the relief of George Simpson,

rere passed.

The bill from the House providing for the accommodation of United States Courts in New-York, Boston and chiladelphia was taken up.

Mr. bRIGHT (Ind.) moved to refer the bill, with the Mr. bRIGHT (Ind.) moved to refer the bill, with the court of the places.

view of having a like provision made for other places.

The motion to refer, after some debate, was agreed to.

Mr. PEARCE (M.) said that at three of clock he would
move that the Senate adjourn to attend the funeral of Gen-

move that the Senate adjourn to attend the funeral of General Towon.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill was then taken up, and to save time the bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole without amendment.

Mr. HUNTER (Va.) then offered the numerous amendments reported by the Finance Committee.

The amendments of this Committee and the bill together make eighty-two printed pages.

The amendments were all read. Those to which no objection was made were adopted, and all objected to were laid over for future debate. Among the latter were appropriations for water-works, and for new custom-houses. The bill was then postponed. ll was then postponed. Mr. CHASE. (Ohio) introduced a resolution to print the

otes, amendments and proceedings on the Nebraska bill. A message was received from the President, stating that

A message was received the hill making appropriations for the removal of obstructions in Cape Fear River; but that he had approved of the same on the ground that the obstructions to be removed were placed there by the Government of the United States. Adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mesers, Witte, Miller, (Ia., Hill, Shower, Walley, Johnson and Regers were appointed a Committee on Benjamin E. Green's charges against the representative character of Thomas H. Bayly.

Mr. SMITH (Tenm.,) moved that the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union be discharged from the further consideration of the Senate bill to confirm certain lands in Louisiana. But says way to

the further consideration of the Senate bill to confirm certain lands in Louisiana. But gave way to

Mr. MAY, who made a report from the Judiciary Committee adverse to the momorial of the New-York City
Temperance Alliance praying Congress will so amend the
charter of Washington as to give the corporate authorities
the power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Mr. GERRETT SMITH moved that the report be recommitted with instructions to report the bill clothing the
corporation of Washington with express and ample power
to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks within all places
within its limits.

within its limits.

Mr. HUNT (I.a.) appealed to Mr. Smith to withdraw the motion, as the gentleman from Tennessee had morely given way to make the report, and should not, by his politicness, lose the floor. He appealed to Mr. Smith to waive his motion, as the bill affects forty of his (Hunt's) constituents. He hoped the gentleman would acquiosco, as it was the first favor he had asked at his hands.

Mr. GERRIT SMITH said he would have no objection could be assured that he would again be entitled to the

uld he be assured that he would again be entitled to the

The SPEAKER said the gentleman could have it, pro-

The SPEAKER said the gentleman could have it, provided unanimous consent was given.

Mr. MAY (Md.) was disposed to withdraw the report, and asked that permission as he was not disposed to decrive Mr. Sum... of Tennessee of the floor.

Mr. GERRIT SMITH objected to the withdrawal.

Mr. LETCHER (Va.) asked the object of the report.

Mr. MAY responded that the Judiciary Committee had

been frequently importuned to legislate with the view of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks, but had made an adverse report on the distinct ground that they believe the present charrer to Washington and the amendments confer the power. onfer the power.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) said it was too late to go into this

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) said it was too late to go into this discussion this session, and moved to postpone the subject until the first Monday in December next.

Mr. GIDDINGS (Ohio)—You have not got the floor.
Mr. JONES—Nobody's got the floor.
The SPEAKER—If Mr. Smith yielded the floor—Mr. SMITH replied negatively, and after farther producings, said he had risen to speak on the subject which for many years had laid near his heart, and near the hearts of millions of the American people. His first act on this floor after he was sworm into office was to present the memorial of the New-York Alliance, asking that this City may have ample power to restrain the tradic in intoxicating drinks. On his motion, eight or ten days ago, this memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with great difficulty he had kept the subject awake till this moment. The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Hunt) said forty of his constituents were interested in the bill proment. The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Hunt) said forty of his constituents were interested in the bill proposed to be taken up by the gentleman from Tennessee, Smith.) Millions of people in the world are interested in the pending motion. He denied that the duty of the civil Government is to rule or protect public merals. Government is nothing more nor less than a great watch-dog lying in front of people's houses, but never to enter. Civil Government should never mix itself up with the affairs of the people. Its duty is simply external and protective. He briefly glanced at the evils of intemperance, and said the only core for it was in total abstinence. He argued it was the duty of Government to prohibit the traffic in indipension of the that protection and essential to the successor the cause of temperance. He argued on the Maine Law principles, expressing his opinion that no duty was more clearly within the limits of Government than the suppression of dram shops.

sion of dram shops.

The report was tabled and ordered to be printed.

Eight private bills were then passed, after which
House went into Committee on the private calendar.

Ninety-two bills were laid aside to be reported.

At 5 o clock the body found itself without a quorum, seventy-three members being present. A determination was evinced to pass the bills, therefore the House was was evinced to pass the bills; therefore the House was called with a view to procure a sufficient number of members to so so, and excuses were leard for absentees. This proceeding was attended with excessive good nature. Sickness was for the most part assigned for non-attendance, while it was said regarding some members that they had retired to get fresh air or dinner. An hour was thus occupied, when ninety-two members were found to be in attendance. Still no quorum.

Mr. HUGHES said it seemed to be the desire that the interest of the contract to the c

Mr. HUGHES said it seemed to be the desire had we business transacted in Committee should be reported to the House. They were all anxious nothing should be lost of what had been done to-day. No doubt the good sense of the House would on Monday arrange business in such a way as would enable action to be had on those bills. Upward of twenty-six members are necessary for a quorum, and he moved an adjournment.

um, and he moved an adjournment.

A motion was made that the Sergeant-at-Arms go in

search of absentees.

Mr. CRAIGE said they attempted this miserable farce at the commencement of the session, with no good result.

Mr. McMULLEN remarked if the House would agree by unanimous consent to pass those bills on Monday, they

ould now adjourn.

The House refused to do so.

Many members waiting outside were admitted, and at 61 octood, despairing of a quorum, the House, by 54 to 34, adjourned.

FROM ALBANY. ALBANY, July 23, 1854. Colonel Isaac Vanderpoel, who for some months has per-

ormed the duties of Adjutant-General during the illness of General Temple, will be appointed by the Governor to Bishop Upfeld of Indiana, preached at St. Paul's Church this morning, and at St. Peter's this afternoon.

He laid the corner-stene of an Episcopal church in Greenbush yesterday.

It rained very heavily here this afternoon. Four lockgates upon the Welland Canal near Thorold, were broken away on Wednesday, and navigation suspended for four